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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 14 March 1991, I should like to forward a list of antiquities and works of art which were seized by Iraq from the residence of Mr. Jasim Al-Humaidhi, a Kuwaiti art collector.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

The following is a list of antiquities and works of art looted from Jasim Al-Humaidhi's house during the occupation period. It is compiled from memory and some of the remaining inventories are therefore not complete.

Items marked (a) are illustrated in the Louisiana catalogue (Denmark), for items marked (b) photographs can be provided from various sources, the remaining items may have photographs, but can only be obtained after sorting out the rubble from the house.

CONTENTS:

Islamic metalwork: 60 items, 5 pages

Non-Islamic works of art: 21 items, 2 pages

Islamic glass, wood, etc.: 23 items, 2 pages

Islamic ceramics: 56 items, 5 pages

Manuscripts: about 50 items, 3 pages

Textiles: about 70 items, 2 pages

Early printing in Arabic: 44 items, 2 pages

ISLAMIC METALWORK (MT.)

1. (a) Nine sided candlestick inlaid with Niello 13th Century Mesop.

2. Same as above, but smaller

3. Large beaten brass candlestick, engraved decoration in late Il Khanid style, Shiraz late 14th Century.

4. Rectangular bronze box with domed lid and handle on top, engraved decoration, Sicily 12th Century.

5. (a) Rectangular brass box, domed lid, engraved decoration, handle missing. Sicily or Egypt, 13th century.

6. (a) Early bronze ewer, cast, cast palm leaf finial on top. Mesop. 8-9th Century.

7. (a) Early bronze ewer, cast, small rabbits around mouth, handle ending in animal head, Mesop. 8-9th C.

8. Cast brass vase with large calligraphy, inlaid with silver. Egypt 14th Century.

9. (a) Brass open work lamp, large calligraphy dedicating to Sultan Qalauun. Egypt 14th Century.

10. (a) Small inkwell, engraved decoration, traces of gilding, lid on top and drawer at bottom. Spain 14th Century.

11. (b) Cast brass candle stick, 2 candle sockets in the mouths of 2 entwined dragons. Body engraved with calligraphy. Turkestan (?) 15th Century.

12. (b) Beaten brass multi-faceted candlestick, decorated with figures and flora, inlaid with silver, Il Khanid 14th Century.

13. (b) Cast bronze torch stand, with spiral body, 2 handles and lid. Iran 16th Century.

14. Small bronze figure of a bird, seljiq 13th Century.

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15. (a) Cast bronze ewer with large open spout, rings as bangles on neck , with engraved decoration and spherical body. Khoragan 12th century.

16. Small cast figure of bird with top half of beak missing. Palestine or Syria 13th Century.

17. Small beaten ewer in brass and copper, with long narrow spout and engraved decoration.

18. Bronze "magical" bowl with silver inlaid inscriptions and architectural designs. Syria 13th century.

19. Bronze bowl-tass-with calligraphy and scenes of falcons and geese. Later gilding and a church treasury mark. Eygpt 14th century.

20. (a) Bronze bowl-tass-with band of calligraphy around rim, silver inlaid, Syria 13th Century.

21. White bronze bowl-tass-with band of engraved decoration around rim. signed Moh. Baqir, Iran 17th Century.

22. Same as 21 but smaller and more shallow,Iran 17th Century.

23. Plain bodied brass candle stick, sockets on the form of entwined dragons, dragons with fish scale engraving, 16th century.

24. Same as 23, but dragons' bodies undecorated, 16th century.

25.(b) Small silver bottle with inscription around neck and floral deco on body partly gilded. Syria? 14th Century.

26. Silver drinking bowl with one handle and inscription around rim, 10-11th century.

27. (a) Cast bronze celestial globe, in 2 hemispheres, signed Moh. Zaman and dated.

28. (a) Astrolabe with floral rete and turquoise inlay all around made by Moh. Mahdi Al Yazdi for Sultan Abbas II and dated

29. (a) Astrolabe with calligraphic rete made by Moh. Mahdi Al Khadim Al Yazdi.

30. (a) Astrolabe, very small, gilded, with turquoise inlay on the throne and signed by Moh. Mehdi Al-Yazdi.

31. (b) Astrolabe, 18th Century date, and signed inside the mother India.

32. (b) Single plate astrolabe - Safiha - made in Damascus made by Abdallah Ibn Yusef and dated 69 AH equivalent to 1297 AD.

33. (b) Brass quadrant made for latitude 30 degree by Saadu Al Muaththen. 9-10th Century.

34. Cast bronze candle stick with decoration and perforations on body. Turkoman 15th Century.

35. Copper candlestick , open work arabesque decoration all over. Turkoman 15th Century.

36. Small plate - incense burner- with silver inlaid decoration. Herat 13th century.

37. Cast brass lamp with six burners, engraved and inlaid with copper and black paste, on a circular foot, Herat 13th century.

38. Lamp, bronze, in the shape of a ram burners from the tail and head partly decayed. Egypt 9-11th century.

39. (b) Handle in the form of a bird. Iran 13th Century.

40. (b) Bronze fig. (small) of a turkey, Egypt 9th century.

41. (b) Cast bronze lamp with engraved decoration and two lion's heads cast on the sides, lid missing (Munich Exh. 1910) Khorazan 13th Century.

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42. Human hand of sheet brass with mystical calligraphy and dated 1077 A.H. Iran.

43. (b) Bronze mortar with vertical ribs and two handles, black patination Spain 13-14th century.

44. Lamp bronze, in the form of a stylish Hedgehog, tail forming the handle. Khorasan 13th century.

45. Small cast bronze laboratory burner with lobed body with engraved frieses of birds and calligraphy. Spain 14th -15th century.

46. (b) Small cast candle stick with long neck and decorated with calligraphy and silver inlaid. Venice or Egypt 15th century.

47. (b) Same as above, but with floral decoration.

48. (b) Cast bronze small lion with engravings and eyes inlaid with turquoise Syria 12th Century.

49. Small bird in cast bronze with flat tail and hanging loop on top of body. India 15th century.

50. Small bird in bronze, tail turned forward towards head and hanging loop on top of body, part of chain remaining. Iran 13th century.

51. (b) Cast brass falcon, gilded, tail missing, talons clutching the lid of a lamp. Egypt 14th century.

52. (b) Cast brass candle stick, waisted body, decorated with hunting scenes, silver and gold inlaid. Background ingraved and inlaid with interlocking Z's. Il Khanid 14th Century.

53. (b) Pair of gilded silver earrings of spherical shape and enamelled with calligraphy around equator. Spain 14th Century.

54. (a) Necklace of beaded gold open work in the form of pearls, four end pieced in conical for inscribed: Izzun Yadoum. Spain 13th Century.

55. Cast bronze jug, undecorated faceted body and ribbed neck with wide mouth. Early Islamic.

56. Cast bronze jug or vase without deco., rounded body and wide mouth. Early Islamic.

57. (b) Small cast white bronze (black petina) bottle, narrow neck and faceted body. Early Islamic.

58. (b) Small cylindrical box with lid and engraved geometric decoration. Syria 14th century.

59. Eight sided brass container, engraved with some inlay remaining, lid a new replacement Egypt 14th Century.

60. Cast bronze candle stick with 3 feet and 2 sockets, Timurid 15th Century.

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NON-ISLAMIC WORKS OF ART (N)

1. (b) Stone fig of a lady's head wearing jewelery above the forehead and earrings. Palmyra 1st century.

2. Roman marble figure of a ram's head, an architectural ornament. 1st/2nd century B.C.

3. Sabean Alabaster head of a man, eyes inlaid with white paste, pupil inlay missing. 6th Century B.C.

4. Marble (gray) incense burner of an architectural design with 2 vertical handles and four arches around. Saudi Arabia pre-Islamic.

5. Alabaster obelisque on steel in pyramidal form. Saudi Arabia 1st Century BC/AD

6.(b) Bronze fig of a panther's head, mouth open, decorated with repeats of two concentric circles, Near Eastern early.

7. Copper coin minted during the reign of Sheikh Abdulla Al Sabah.

8. 2 East Arabian silver coins. 2nd Century B.C.

9. (b) Gold tryptich (Travelling) with enamelled figs. of Christ seated, the virgin, and 3rd fig. Byzentine 10th-11th century.

10. Small wooden box inlaid with ivory and green bone, India 18th Century.

11. (b) Small wooden box engraved and inlaid with mother of pearl in a floral design.

12. (b) Red stone fig. of an elephant with rider. India 16th Century.

13. Two chairs inlaid with ivory, Florence 17th Century.

14. Manuscript map of Gulf, France 18th Century.

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15. (b) Gold and enamel Saft. Switzerland 19th Century.

16. Brass coal hearth. Spain 17th Century.

17. Silver Tea, coffee and cocoa, set with 2 trays and ivory handles (magnolia design) Georg Jensen, Denmark, Circa 1920.

18. Large silver platter (for serving deer), Copenhagen 1810.

19. English library stairs/table 18th century.

20. Chest (large) inlaid with Ivory in Islamic style, Italy, 16th century.

21. (b) Chinese porcelain dining set "Nanking Cargo" set composed serving and eating plates of various sizes. CA. 1750 A.D.

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GLASS, WOOD, IVORY, STONE ETC. ISLAMIC (G)

1. (b) Two small glass beakers enamelled, one with figures of two standing men, the other with "Allah" and "Mohamed" on opposite sides, Syria 13th Century.

2.(b) Glass jug with handle and molded inscription around body. Iran 13th century.

3. (a) Rectangular ivory box with brass fittings decorated with pseudo inscription, birds, lions, and rounded with architectural illustrations Sicily 13th Century.

4. (b) Small ivory figure of a doll. Islamic 10-12 century.

5. (a) Large wooden beam with Kufic inscription and dated 285 A.H. and records the building of a house.

6. (b) Wooden plank with large Kufic inscription. Fatimid, Egypt.

7. (a) Wooden doors (pair) made of interlocking pieces of wood to form a geometric design. Egypt 14th Century.

8. Same type as 7 but a small window . Iran 15th century.

9. (b) Small ivory plague in the form of a star engraved with Arabesques Syria 13th Century.

10. (a) Rock crystal perfume bottle cut in the form of a Numad face. Egypt 10-11th century.

11.(b) Small enamelled mosque lamp with 3 handles and made for the grave of Argon. Syria 13th Century.

12. Laquered wood Quran stand, floral decoration, India 18th century.

13. (b) Small grave stone in slate with Kufic writing for one Jawaherzadeh and dated to the 12th century . Iran.

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14. (a) Small marble grave stone in Kufic writing, two columns and an arch framing the inscription Syria 9th-10th century.

15. Marble tombstone with an arched top and inscribed on both sides. Herat 15th century.

16. (b) Square marble slab from a water fountain with a bird at the centre and four fish around it. Egypt 12th century.

17. (b) Stucco calligraphy slab with inscription reading "Wa Yashrabuna Al Ma'bi Suru" Maghreb 14th century.

18. Small enamelled glass in the form of a basin with the world Allah inscribed at the centre of the bottom. Syria 13th century.

19. (b) Rectangular steel mirror with a wooden frame and back inlaid with white and green ivory. Egypt 15th century.

20. Small human head of sandstone Islamic 9th century.

21. (b) Pair of small window doors of interlocking pieces of wood and inlaid with ivory.

22. (a) Marble capital, carved, made for the palace of Madinat AlZahra to the order of Al Hakam and dated 386 A.H. Spain.

23. Rectangular marble panel with arches. Ghaznawid 12th Century.

CERAMICS (C)

1. (a) Large jar decorated in blue and black on white in the "panel" style, consisting arabeques, pseudo inscription, dots etc. Syria 14th Century.

2.(a) Small Ayyubid jug decorated in sprays of arabesques in black & blue on white with dots of red. Syria 13th Century.

3.(a) Vase decorated with a carved calligraphic design, glazed in turquoise and a yellow lustre applied over the design. Syria 13th Century.

4. (a) Albavello decorated in blue and black over white in panels of pseudo calligraphy. Syria 14th century .

5. Small jug decorated with a pseudo-inscription in black around the body under a turquoise glase. Syria 13th century.

6. (b) Vase decorated in the same manner as no. 5 but has the unusual shape of two truncated cones joined together.

7. (b) Large bowl with vertical rim and inturning lip, decorated in blue and black on white in the panel fashion. Syria 14th century.

8. (a) Large plate decorated in lustre with a stylised bat in the centre. Mesop. 9th Century.

9. (a) Deep bowl with underglaze painting in black under a turquoise glaze. the design shows an assymetrical leaf form. Syria 13th century.

10. (b) Plain white bowl in imitation of Chinese procelain with four ribs. Mesop. 9th Century.

11. (a) Dish with painting in blue, black and turquoise and small calligraphy around rim, and eight lines radiate from centre. Iran 13th Century.

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12. Large hemispherical bowl with blue painting on white in the panel style. Syria 15th Century.

13. Large dish decorated in colors and painted with large leaves, the red paint and marks the early period of that type of Isnik ware mid 16th century.

14. A pilgrim flask in blue and white painted with leaves, the makers mark-a leaf at the base. Kuthya 18th century.

15. (a) A 12 sided bowl with twelve panel designs in blue and black, in centre in a goat. Iran 13th century.

16. (b) Same as No. 15 but with gazelle in centre. Iran 13th century.

17. (a) Large jug decorated in lustre with Kufic calligraphy. Iran 13th century.

18. Large heavy dish painted in black under a green glaze, Safavid Iran 16th century.

19. (b) Bottle painted in blue on white with hungting scene, tip restored with silver. Iran 17th century.

20. (b) Large Isnik dish painted in blue and turquoise with scattered stylized flowers. Isnik 16th century.

21. Large green jug with relief carved decoration of frieses of animals around top of body, with two handles Iran 14th Century.

22. (b) Kashan lustre tile with an elephant, riders, and footmen in relief and painted in blue, black, turquoise and lustre. Iran 13th Century.

23. (b) Green glazed dome with small door as a birds home, interlaced carved decoration on body and small bird on top. Syria 13th century.

24. (b) Small blue and white deep cup with Persian calligraphy around rim. Iran 15th century.

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25. White glazed jug with inside decoration mouth short and Aubular, with handle Iran 13th Century.

26. (b) Jug painted in black under a turquoise glaze, simple interlace over all the body. Egypt 14th century.

27. Small plate painted in blue and black under a yellow glaze. Eygpt 14-15th century.

28. Small shallow footless plate with carved inscription under a greenish yellow glaze. Egypt 14th century.

29. (b) Small deep bowl in dark brown with relief painting in light yellow, radial. Egypt or Syria 14th century.

30. Small jug in bright brown glaze painted with sprays of yellow around body Syria or Egypt 14th century.

31. Small bowl painted in dark bown lustre with "Mashaallah" in reserve. Syria 13th century.

32. (a) Large deep bowl decorated in brown in imitation of lustre with swirling leaves Nishapur 9th century.

33. White bowl with dark brown inscription: "تجود عزيز وقليل فاعله" Nishapur 10th century.

34. Small white bowl with a vine painting in dark brown around rim, Nishapur 9th century.

35. Same size and type as No. 34 but with radial design. Nishapur 9th century.

36. Small plate in white decorated in a bold design in black and red. Samarkand 9th Century.

37 (a) Very fine bowl in blue, black and turquoise on white in a panel design. Syria or Iran 14th Century.

38. (b) Deep bowl with inturning rim painted with large bird in black under a turquoise glaze, Golden Horde ware 14th century.

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39. (b) Golden Horde ware, bowl with maluke panel design 14th century.

40. (b) Similar to 39

41. (b) Similar to 39

42. Golden Horde ware painted in black with fish under a turquoise glaze. 14th Century.

43. Similar to 42 but painted with calligraphy.

44. Plate with dark blue glaze painted over in light yellow lustre with a fantastic bird. Syria 13th Century.

45. A hemispherical bowl decorated in the typical panel design. Iran 14th Century.

46. (a) Large dasher with flat base and flat rim painted in lustre and blue with wave design on rim. Valencia 15th Century.

47. (a) Albavello with an engraved design under a cobalt blue glase. Iran 14th century.

48. (b) Fine bowl in monochrome lavender blue. Syria 13th century.

49. (a) Tombstone with relief inscription, arched top and glazed totally in blue. Syria or Jesira 13th Century.

50. (a) Bowl painted in blue and black on white with four panels divided by four calligraphy radial lines, the panels with stripled half palmettes. Kashan 13th century.

51. Small lamp in lavender blue with splashes of coloured glasses running over it. Fatimid. Egypt 10-11th Century.

52. (b) "Minal" bowl painted in light blue and red with two figures facing each other seated in relief. Kashan 13th Century.

53. Small vase in a mottled green glaze with no painting. Egypt 14th century.

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54. Small plate with a bird and vegetation in blue on white. The reverse in monochrome lavender blue. Iran 17th Century.

55. Rectangular plate decorated in blue and white. Kirman 17th century.

56. (b) Very small plate with high foot painted with a leaf design inside a circle, Raqqa, 13th Century.

MANUSCRIPTS. (MS)

1. (a) Early Quran page in vertical format burnt at edges, in Hijazi script. 8th century.

2. (a) Large Vellum page with large Kufic calligraphy (5 lines) Near East 9th century.

3. Small Quran in Kufic script on Vellum with a dedication to a Sheikh abu'Hasan 9th or 10th century. Near East.

4. Fragment of a vellum page from a 7th century Quran.

5. (b) Quran section on pink paper in large Maghribi script. Spain 12th century.

6. (a) Section of a Quran on vellum in maghribi script. Spain 13th-14th century.

7. (a) Quran section written in gold naskhi script with frontis piece illuminated in gold and blue only Iran 12th century.

8. Small Quran on vellum with very fine small Maghribi script, scribe from Tlemcen. North Africa 13th Century.

9. (a) Manuscript of Abdelrahman Al Sufi's book of the fixed stars with 67 paintings of the constellation. Scribe Muh-Sadiq Ibu Hajji Ahmad Al Hafiz and dated 1039 A.H. Iran.

10.. Quran section in Mamluke script with original Mamluke binding Egypt 14th century.

11. (a) The 30th section of the Jami' al Sahih, scribe Aydughdi ibu Abdallah Al Badri. Egypt or Syria 1312-20

12. Miniature of an angel from Aja'ib Al Mokhlouqat. Syria Ca 1400

13. Miniature of a horseman shooting a wild ass with an arrow. Tabriz ca. 1400

14. (a) Quran with each page divided into five panels, 3 in Muhaqqaq script, 2 in Naskhi script. The muhaqqaq panels in gold or blue. Turkey 16th century.

15. "Qamus al Muhit". A fifteeth century copy with many words picked out in different colors. An original 15th century binding.

16. A prayer book signed by both calligrapher and illuminator, and made for the Turkoman Sultan Shah Jahan. Turkoman 15th century.

17. (b) A five Quran with many illuminated full pages and in a binding of green lacquer with gold dust dated 1256 A.H. Iran

18. A five 18th century Turkish Quran with name of scribe and date (no record)

19. A copy of Al-Khujandi's treatise on the universal astrolabe followed by a commentary by Hibatullah al -Astarlabi. Near East 14th century.

20. Section of a Quran on early pinkish paper in early Naskhi script with 11th century illuminations. Near East 11th century.

21. 2 books in one manuscript dealing with language structure one dated 967 A.H., the second dated 1089.

22. "Kharidat al Aja'ib", with a circular map of the world. Syria 15th century.

23. Miniature with two figures sitting under a tree drinking wine, by Moh. Qasim Iran 17th Century.

24. Manuscript containing many works from different scribes, containing mainly a copy of "Magurmat Al Hariri." signed and dated. Yemen 18th century.

25. Small painting of a seated prince smoking a hookah. India 19th century.

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26. Small painting of a plump lady seated and adorned with much jewelry. India 19th century.

27. Turkish calligraphy practice book by Sayyed Abdulla. 16th Century.

28. Small Quran with floral lacquer binding and signed. Iran 19th century.

29.(b) Maghribi Quran with square format, extensively illuminated and light brown binding. Morocco. 18th century.

30. (b) Large page from a Quran on paper with very fine gold illumination for sura heading. Syria 15th century.

31. (b) Two Maghribi pages on pink paper in large calligraphy-from same manuscript as No. 5

32. A scientific manuscript - Thabil Ibn Ghurrah-mathematics. Syria 15th century.

33. Manuscript of the poem "Banat Suad" 15th century Syria

About twenty other Turkish, Persian and Arab manuscripts mainly from the 18th and 19th century.

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TEXTILES (T)

1.(a) A fine Safavid Kelim with gold and silver thread and arabesque motives. Iran Ca. 1600

2. (a) Large fragment of a Kelim with red ground filled with a repeat motive containing tulips and carnations. Turkey 17th century.

3.(b) Small carpet with a red ground field filled with stylized "blossoms" and a white field border of leaves and cup design. Kuba 17th century.

4. (b) An early small carpet, the field outlined with the shape of a stylised turtle. Turkey 15th century or earlier.

5. (a) Large section or reduced carpet with a blue field filled with large stylized trees. Herat 18th century.

6. (b) A reduced carpet with a light blue field the design is a Turkish rendering of the classical "Harat" design. Turkey 17th century.

7. Silk "Saph" carpet with 7 prayer riches in different designs and colours , strong chinese feel in the vegetal themes. Samar Kand 18th/17th century.

8. "Pinwheel" Kazak 19th century.

9. Fine carpet with Indian rendering of floral Persian carpets. India 17th/18th century.

10. Large "dragon" type carpet. Caucasus 17th century.

11. Reduced large Bergama compartment carpet Turkey 18th century.

12.(b) Small "dragon" type cross-stitched textile. Caucasus 17th century.

13. Early textile with the figure of a horseman. Mamluke. 14th Century.

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14. Textile with redground and white Quranic calligraphy used as tomb cover. Iran 19th century.

15. Large red ground Bessarabian Kelim.

16. Turkish Brussa textile with "doublemoon" motives in red and white. Turkey 16th century.

17. Large, square, double foundation Garrus carpet with blue ground and leaf designs Iran 18th century.

18. Ladik prayer rug with red mihrab and two columns. Turkey 17th century.

19. Caucasian "Animal carpet" representing stylized elephants, deer, human masks, etc. on a red ground. 18th century.

20. Caucasian red ground Karabagh carpet with stylized floral motives. 19th century.

21. Ionian wedding textile embroidered with human figures, birds including peacocks, in red, blue and yello. 17th century.

22. Florentine priests robe in green velvet on yellow ground with crosses repeated all over. 16th century.

About 50 other Persian, Caucasian, and Turkish carpets and textiles mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries.

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EARLY PRINTING IN ARABIC (P)

1.	Epistola ad Galatas	Heidelberg	1584
2.	Evanglia Guatuor	Rome	1591
3.	Avicenna Opera	Rome	1593
4.	Euclydis Elementa (al Tousi)	Rome	1594
5.	Oratio de Lingua A. Erp.	Leiden	1613
6.	Psalms	Rome	1614
7.	Locman's fables	Leiden	1615
8.	New Testament	Leiden	1616
9.	Pentatouchus	Leiden	1622
10.	Arabic Proverbs	Leiden	1623
11.	Rudimenta	Leiden	1628
12.	Doctrina Chritiana	Paris	1635
13.	Ibn Arabshah	Leiden	1636
14.	Thesaurus Ar-Syr-Lat	Rome	1634
15.	Specimen Hist. Arabum	Oxford	1650
16.	Av. Grammar, Erpenius	Leiden	1656
17.	Grotius de veritate	Oxford	1660
18.	Tograi Carmen	Oxford	1661
19.	Abulpharagi Historia	Oxford	1663
20.	Smegnia Orientali	Heidelberg	1658
21.	Rozname Nanrus	Ausburg	1676
22.	Dissertatio Academica	Vienna	1677

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23.	Alcoran	Hamburg	1694
24.	Hayy ibn Yaqzan	Oxford	1700
25.	Abulpheda	Oxford	1723
26.	Gymnasium	Wittemberg	1724
27.	Catalogus (ar.Man.)	Upsalla	1706
28.	Pselms	London	1725
29.	Saladini	Batavia	1732
30.	Caab ibn Zuhair	Leiden	1748
31.	Av. Popular Proverbs	Copenhagen	1764
32.	Institutions, Hirtii	Jena	1770
33.	Monumenta Antiquissima	Gothea	1775
34.	Evleichterte Grammtik	Jena	1776
35.	Albucasis de Chirurgia	London	1778
36.	Lexicon, J. Willmet	Roterod	1784
37.	Hist. Joctanidarum	Harderov	1786
38.	Abulpheda, Rinck	Leipzig	1791
39.	Maurid Allataif	Cambridge	1792
40.	Grammatica, de Sousa	Lisbon	1795
41.	Specimens of Ar. Poetry	Cambridge	1796
42.	Makrisi, Hist.	Rostoch	1797
43.	Exc. de Lecture Ar.	Alexandria	1798
44.	Abdollatiphi hist. Aegypti	Oxford	1800

In addition a large number of rare books printed after 1800 in Arabic.

Many volumes of rare art reference books as well as travel, natural history and illustrated books have disappeared.

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Security Council

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17 June 1991

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LETTER DATED 17 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit, for the purpose of registration, a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. These violations had been reported to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) at the time they had taken place. The numerical sequence of these violations follows the sequence of those previously reported and circulated as Security Council document S/22691.

3539. On 10 February 1990, at 1640 hours, three flags were set up by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of TP 17875-80800 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3540. On 10 February 1990, a firing position was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of TP 17700-81529 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3541. On 10 February 1990, an Iraqi motor boat was observed patrolling in no man's land at the geographic coordinates of TP 18-76 on the map of Khorramshahr.

3542. On 10 February 1990, at 2100 hours, a green illuminating shell was fired by Iraqi forces followed by a complete blackout in Basra and in Iraqi front-line positions.

3543. On 10 February 1990, at 1740 hours, Iraqi forces were observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of NE 83-65 on the map of Baneh.

3544. On 10 February 1990, at 1740 hours, Iraqi forces were observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of NE 84-65 on the map of Baneh.

3545. On 10 February 1990, at 0900 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 71-26 on the map of Chazabeh.

3546. On 10 February 1990, at 0930 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 71-26 on the map of Chazabeh.

3547. On 10 February 1990, at 1200 hours, a 12-metre-long communication antenna was installed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 045-976 on the map of Meimeh.

3548. On 10 February 1990, at 2000 hours, Iraqi forces began firing with light weapons at the geographic coordinates of NE 835-666 on the map of Baneh.

3549. On 10 February 1990, Iraqi forces deployed three tanks at the geographic coordinates of NF 091-694 on the map of Piranshahr.

3550. On 10 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed four firing positions at the geographic coordinates of TP 149-893 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3551. On 10 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed four firing positions at the geographic coordinates of TP 69-86 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3552. On 10 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed four firing positions at the geographic coordinates of TP 1605-8655 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3553. On 11 February 1990, at 0830 hours, a guarding post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 692-223 on the map of Ghalameh.

3554. On 11 February 1990, at 1040 hours, a guarding post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 692-212 on the map of Ghalameh.

3555. On 11 February 1990, at 1115 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 642-242 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3556. On 11 February 1990, at 1200 hours, a 100-metre-long and one-metre-deep trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 561-955 on the map of Kharatha.

3557. On 11 February 1990, at 1200 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 561-955 on the map of Kharatha.

3558. On 11 February 1990, at 0830 hours, a sentry post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 693-224 on the map of Ghalameh.

3559. On 11 February 1990, at 1040 hours, a sentry post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 692-212 on the map of Ghalameh.

3560. On 11 February 1990, at 1115 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 642-242 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3561. On 11 February 1990, at 1200 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 561-955 on the map of Kharatha.

3562. On 11 February 1990, at 1200 hours, a 100-metre-long trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 561-955 on the map of Kharatha.

3563. On 11 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 308-939 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3564. On 11 February 1990, an embankment was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 284-951 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3565. On 11 February 1990, at 1015 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 380-880 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3566. On 11 February 1990, at 1015 hours, a bunker was repaired by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 308-939 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3567. On 11 February 1990, at 1145 hours, a U-shaped embankment was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 284-951 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3568. On 11 February 1990, at 1530 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-23 on the map of Chazabeh.

3569. On 12 February 1990, at 1400 hours, an explosion (probably of a mine or mortar shell) took place at the geographic coordinates of NF 063-586 on the map of Piranshahr.

3570. On 12 February 1990, at 2000 hours, an ambush bunker was reinforced by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of TQ 179-268 on the map of Hosseinieh.

3571. On 12 February 1990, at 1620 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of NC 580-290 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

3572. On 12 February 1990, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 514-002 on the map of Kharatha.

3573. On 12 February 1990, a resting bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 530-990 on the map of Kharatha.

3574. On 13 February 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi troops were disembarked and deployed at the geographic coordinates of ND 585-249 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3575. On 13 February 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi troops were disembarked and deployed at the geographic coordinates of ND 586-238 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3576. On 13 February 1990, at 1030 hours, a bunker was reconstructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of PB 691-216 on the map of Ghalameh.

3577. On 13 February 1990, at 1200 hours, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of PB 027-970 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3578. On 13 February 1990, at 1630 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of NC 58-29 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

3579. On 13 February 1990, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 51-00 on the map of Kharatha.

3580. On 13 February 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 53-99 on the map of Kharatha.

3581. On 13 February 1990, a resting bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 575-479 on the map of Sumar.

3582. On 13 February 1990, a resting bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 575-476 on the map of Sumar.

3583. On 13 February 1990, a firing position was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 572-480 on the map of Sumar.

3584. On 13 February 1990, a communication antenna was installed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 775-253 on the map of Helaleh.

3585. On 13 February 1990, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi rowing-boat was observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of TP 18-76 on the map of Khorramshahr.

3586. On 13 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed two firing positions with sandbags at the geographic coordinates of ND 817-695 on the map of Azgaleh.

3587. On 13 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed two firing positions with sandbags at the geographic coordinates of ND 815-715 on the map of Azgaleh.

3588. On 13 February 1990, Iraqi forces installed a row of barbed wire at the geographic coordinates of TP 1790-7635 on the map of Khorramshahr.

3589. On 13 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed four firing positions at the geographic coordinates of TP 262-705 on the map of Khorramshahr.

3590. On 13 February 1990, Iraqi forces installed a row of barbed wire at the geographic coordinates of TP 180-759 on the map of Khorramshahr.

3591. On 13 February 1990, Iraqi forces installed a communication pylon at the geographic coordinates of TP 136-842 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3592. On 14 February 1990, at 0800 hours, a 23mm machine-gun was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of PB 080-670 on the map of Mehran.

3593. On 14 February 1990, at 1650 hours, ammunition was unloaded by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of PB 07-68 on the map of Mehran.

3594. On 14 February 1990, at 1100 hours, a 150-metre-long trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 61-45 on the map of Chazabeh.

3595. On 14 February 1990, at 2030 hours, an Iraqi plane was observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of TQ 78-28 on the map of Talul.

3596. On 15 February 1990, a communication mast was installed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NF 28-03 on the map of Sardasht.

3597. On 15 February 1990, at 1345 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 774-253 on the map of Helaleh.

3598. On 15 February 1990, a resting bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 615-357 on the map of Sumar.

3599. On 15 February 1990, at 1000 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-24 on the map of Chazabeh.

3600. On 15 February 1990, at 1040 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-24 on the map of Chazabeh.

3601. On 15 February 1990, a row of barbed wire was installed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of TP 2115-7445 on the map of Khorramshahr.

3602. On 16 February 1990, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 29-86 on the map of Sardasht.

3603. On 16 February 1990, a number of ammunition boxes were relocated by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 29-86 on the map of Sardasht.

3604. On 16 February 1990, at 0900 hours, a communication mast was installed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 83-19 on the map of Helaleh.

3605. On 16 February 1990, at 1100 hours, a communication antenna was installed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 77-25 on the map of Helaleh.

3606. On 16 February 1990, at 1100 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 774-257 on the map of Helaleh.

3607. On 16 February 1990, at 1800 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 83-19 on the map of Helaleh.

3608. On 16 February 1990, at 1015 hours, ammunition was unloaded by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 36-74 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3609. On 16 February 1990, at 1030 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 46-71 on the map of Yebis.

3610. On 16 February 1990, at 1130 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 54-52 on the map of Yebis.

3611. On 16 February 1990, at 1200 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 61-45 on the map of Chazabeh.

3612. On 16 February 1990, at 1530 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-23 on the map of Chazabeh.

3613. On 16 February 1990, an excavation operation by Iraqi forces was observed at the geographic coordinates of ND 82-70 on the map of Azgaleh.

3614.On 16 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed two firing positions at the geographic coordinates of NC 540-996 on the map of Kharatha.

3615. On 16 February 1990, Iraqi forces improved a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 540-996 on the map of Kharatha.

3616. On 17 February 1990, at 1200 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 511-692 on the map of Sizdeh.

3617. On 17 February 1990, at 0900 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-23 on the map of Chazabeh.

3618. On 17 February 1990, at 0930 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 64-35 on the map of Chazabeh.

3619. On 17 February 1990, at 1205 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 46-72 on the map of Yebis.

3620. On 17 February 1990, at 1615 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-22 on the map of Chazabeh.

3621. On 17 February 1990, a listening post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 725-235 on the map of Chazabeh.

3622. On 17 February 1990, at 1900 hours, an Iraqi aircraft was observed patrolling an area 4 kilometres east of Iraq's frontier demarcation line in an east-westerly direction in the Talaeieh area.

3623. On 17 February 1990, at 2030 hours, three Iraqi helicopters were observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of QV 76-23 on the map of West Jofeir.

3624. On 17 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of PB 05-91 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3625. On 17 February 1990, at 2030 hours, three Iraqi helicopters were observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of TQ 76-33 on the map of Haddadieh.

3626. On 18 February 1990, at 1530 hours, a guarding post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 299-861 on the map of Sardasht.

3627. On 18 February 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 518-569 on the map of Sumar.

3628. On 18 February 1990, at 0900 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 526-732 on the map of Sizdeh.

3629. On 18 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 440-730 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3630. On 18 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 450-720 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3631. On 18 February 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi forces conducted excavation operations at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-22 on the map of Chazabeh.

3632. On 18 February 1990, at 1250 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 44-73 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3633. On 18 February 1990, at 1300 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 45-72 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3634. On 19 February 1990, at 0840 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-23 on the map of Chazabeh.

3635. On 19 February 1990, at 0900 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 534-744 on the map of Sizdeh.

3636. On 19 February 1990, at 1700 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 484-057 on the map of Kharatha.

3637. On 19 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 725-235 on the map of Chazabeh.

3638. On 19 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 725-245 on the map of Chazabeh.

3639. On 19 February 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi infantry units penetrated into Iranian territory and patrolled at the geographic coordinates of TQ 56-48 on the map of West Jofeir.

3640. On 20 February 1990, at 2145 hours, Iraqi forces fired with light machine-guns at the geographic coordinates of NC 540-797 on the map of Sizdeh.

3641. On 20 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of NC 639-291 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

3642. On 20 February 1990, at 2145 hours, Iraqi forces fired with light machine-guns at the geographic coordinates of NC 540-797 on the map of Sizdeh.

3643. On 20 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of NC 639-291 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

3644. On 20 February 1990, at 0910 hours, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QV 120-023 on the map of Dehloran.

3645. On 20 February 1990, at 1350 hours, Iraqi forces unloaded ammunition at the geographic coordinates of QB 200-014 on the map of Dehloran.

3646. On 20 February 1990, at 1810 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 62-47 on the map of Chananeh.

3647. On 20 February 1990, at 1300 hours, three Iraqi soldiers were engaged in reconnaissance patrol at the geographic coordinates of TQ 18-31 on the map of Hosseinieh.

3648. On 21 February 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of PB 069-898 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3649. On 21 February 1990, at 1200 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of PB 149-799 on the map of Mehran.

3650. On 21 February 1990, at 1200 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of PB 146-799 on the map of Mehran.

3651. On 21 February 1990, at 1540 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 562-967 on the map of Kharatha.

3652. On 21 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 584-426 on the map of Sumar.

3653. On 21 February 1990, Iraqi forces deployed two tanks at the geographic coordinates of QB 126-011 on the map of Dehloran.

3654. On 22 February 1990, at 1510 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 14-32 on the map of Hosseinieh.

3655. On 23 February 1990, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 51-57 on the map of Sumar.

3656. On 23 February 1990, at 1005 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of PB 142-778 on the map of Mehran.

3657. On 23 February 1990, at 1700 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 544-845 on the map of Sizdeh.

3658. On 23 February 1990, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 15-32 on the map of Hosseinieh.

3659. On 24 February 1990, at 1230 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 922-531 on the map of Marivan.

3660. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced at the geographic coordinates of NF 0355-0257 on the map of Piranshahr.

3661. On 24 February 1990, at 0830 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 690-274 on the map of Ghalameh.

3662. On 24 February 1990, at 1200 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 695-214 on the map of Ghalameh.

3663. On 24 February 1990, at 1540 hours, Iraqi forces dug a 6-metre-long trench at the geographic coordinates of NC 857-184 on the map of Halaleh.

3664. On 24 February 1990, at 1600 hours, Iraqi forces dug a 6-metre-long trench at the geographic coordinates of NC 495-611 on the map of Sizdeh.

3665. On 24 February 1990, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 538-758 on the map of Sizdeh.

3666. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 960-214 on the map of Ghalameh.

3667. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 692-214 on the map of Ghalameh.

3668. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 695-214 on the map of Ghalameh.

3669. On 24 February 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 615-455 on the map of Chazabeh.

3670. On 24 February 1990, at 1600 hours, an Iraqi plane patrolled from east to west at the geographic coordinates of TQ 78-28 on the map of Talul.

3671. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces repaired a number of bunkers at the geographic coordinates of TP 170-737 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3672. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of TP 1610-8525 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3673. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of TP 156-860 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3674. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces repaired a number of bunkers at the geographic coordinates of TP 170-841 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3675. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of TP 1625-8510 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3676. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of TP 1495-9030 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3677. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of TP 1635-8500 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3678. On 24 February 1990, Iraqi forces strengthened an observation post at the geographic coordinates of TP 146-864 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3679. On 25 February 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of ND 642-218 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3680. On 25 February 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of PC 001-001 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3681. On 25 February 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces dug a foxhole at the geographic coordinates of PB 054-871 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3682. On 25 February 1990, at 1200 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of ND 629-218 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3683. On 25 February 1990, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 493-616 on the map of Sumar.

3684. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 626-299 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

3685. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 692-214 on the map of Ghalameh.

3686. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 960-214 on the map of Ghalameh.

3687. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 695-214 on the map of Ghalameh.

3688. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 401-840 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3689. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces dug a communication trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 386-854 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3690. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QA 203-993 on the map of Dehloran.

3691. On 25 February 1990, at 0845 hours, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QA 60-46 on the map of Chananeh.

3692. On 25 February 1990, at 0845 hours, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QA 73-23 on the map of Chazabeh.

3693. On 25 February 1990, at 1120 hours, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QA 386-854 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3694. On 25 February 1990, at 1120 hours, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QA 401-843 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3695. On 25 February 1990, at 1700 hours, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QA 386-854 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3696. On 25 February 1990, at 1700 hours, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QA 401-843 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3697. On 25 February 1990, at 1720 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 60-46 on the map of Chananeh.

3698. On 25 February 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 71-22 on the map of Chazabeh.

3699. On 25 February 1990, an anti-aircraft weapon was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 203-992 on the map of Dehloran.

3700. On 25 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 386-854 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3701. On 25 February 1990, a connecting trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 401-840 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3702. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed seven firing bunkers at the geographic coordinates of TP 155-867 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3703. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing bunker at the geographic coordinates of TP 179-852 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3704. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed three firing bunkers at the geographic coordinates of TP 1490-8675 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3705. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of TP 17550-81825 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3706. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces set up three red flags at the geographic coordinates of TP 179-852 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

3707. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces set up a yellow flag at the geographic coordinates of TP 1765-7710 on the map of Khorramshahr.

3708. On 25 February 1990, Iraqi forces installed three signboards at the geographic coordinates of TP 1765-7710 on the map of Khorramshahr.

3709. On 26 February 1990, at 0700 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 631-252 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3710. On 26 February 1990, at 0730 hours, Iraqi forces dug a 6-metre-long trench at the geographic coordinates of NC 493-616 on the map of Sumar.

3711. On 26 February 1990, at 0830 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 501-639 on the map of Sizdeh.

3712. On 26 February 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 503-637 on the map of Sizdeh.

3713. On 26 February 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NC 503-637 on the map of Sizdeh.

3714. On 26 February 1990, at 0915 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of PB 020-970 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3715. On 26 February 1990, Iraqi troops were replaced twice at the geographic coordinates of QB 224-233 on the map of Dehloran.

3716. On 26 February 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 727-816 on the map of Halabja.

3717. On 26 February 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 713-813 on the map of Halabja.

3718. On 26 February 1990, at 1230 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of QA 60-46 on the map of Chananeh.

3719. On 26 February 1990, Iraqi forces unloaded ammunition from a vehicle at the geographic coordinates of QA 051-093 on the map of Dehloran.

3720. On 27 February 1990, patrolling of an Iraqi plane was observed at the geographic coordinates of NE 40-79 on the map of Mavoot.

3721. On 27 February 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced to the strength of an infantry company at the geographic coordinates of QA 23-00 on the map of Dehloran.

3722. On 27 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an ambush bunker at the geographic coordinates of QA 61-46 on the map of Chananeh.

3723. On 27 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of QA 20-99 on the map of Dehloran.

3724. On 27 February 1990, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of QA 40-99 on the map of Dehloran.

3725. On 27 February 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 40-83 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3726. On 27 February 1990, at 1115 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 40-83 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3727. On 27 February 1990, at 1600 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of QA 38-85 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3728. On 27 February 1990, at 1640 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 38-85 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3729. On 27 February 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-22 on the map of Chazabeh.

3730. On 27 February 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 73-23 on the map of Chazabeh.

3731. On 27 February 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of PE 0115-0675 on the map of Ney.

3732. On 27 February 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 312-925 on the map of Sardasht.

3733. On 27 February 1990, a trench was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 44-73 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3734. On 27 February 1990, Iraqi forces were seen engaged in an engineering operation using a loader at the geographic coordinates of QA 49-55 on the map of Yebis.

3735. On 27 February 1990, Iraqi forces fired a mortar shell at the geographic coordinates of QA 61-45 on the map of Chananeh.

3736. On 27 February 1990, an Iraqi company was replaced at the geographic coordinates of QB 230-005 on the map of Dehloran.

3737. On 27 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 60-46 on the map of Chananeh.

3738. On 27 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 728-227 on the map of Chazabeh.

3739. On 27 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 383-856 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3740. On 27 February 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 72-23 on the map of Chazabeh.

3741. On 28 February 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 691-216 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3742. On 28 February 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 574-478 on the map of Sumar.

3743. On 28 February 1990, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi helicopter flying from east to west patrolled at the geographic coordinates of TQ 15-32 on the map of Hosseinieh.

3744. On 28 February 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 457-725 on the map of Ein Khosh.

3745. On 28 February 1990, movement of an Iraqi motor column was observed at the geographic coordinates of QB 124-023 on the map of Dehloran.

3746. On 28 February 1990, movement of an Iraqi motor column was observed at the geographic coordinates of QB 215-015 on the map of Dehloran.

3747. On 28 February 1990, Iraqi forces were seen engaged in engineering operations using two excavators at the geographic coordinates of QA 52-51 on the map of Yebis.

3748. On 28 February 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 57-47 on the map of Sumar.

3749. On 28 February 1990, Iraqi forces concentrated their troops at the geographic coordinates of NC 57-47 on the map of Sumar.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

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17 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

First:

1. American air activity on 12 June 1991 amounted to 17 sorties flown by seven 2-aircraft formations and three solo sorties, at speeds ranging from 720 to 900 km/h and at altitudes of between 3,000 and 8,000 metres.

2. American flight activity centred on the areas of Mosul, Amadiyah, Zakho, Rawanduz and Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

Second:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 13 June 1991 amounted to 16 sorties flown by eight 2-aircraft formations, at speeds ranging from 720 to 900 km/h and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Flights centred over the areas of Mosul, Dohuk and Zakho, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

Third:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 14/15 June 1991 amounted to five sorties flown by two formations and one solo sortie.

2. The speeds of the aircraft range between 720 and 800 km/h at medium altitudes, and the flights centred over the areas of Mosul and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22712
17 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous correspondence, most recently our letter No. 161 of 11 June 1991, I have the honour to notify you of fresh incidents involving Iranian actions in breach of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. They are as follows:

1. At 2330 hours on 7 June 1991, the Iranian side fired three bursts of gunfire from geographical coordinates 612363 on the map of Mandali in the direction of the forward Iraqi units in the central sector.

2. At 0500 hours on 9 June 1991, the Iranian side built an observation post opposite the Yathrib control post at geographical coordinates 558226 inside the central sector area of separation. At 1615 hours on the same day, an Iranian Santana truck was observed from which 10 persons alighted and proceeded to dig a position opposite the Tuwayriq control post at geographical coordinates 572228 in the central sector area of separation.

3. At 0530 hours on 10 June 1991, two individuals from the Iranian side carrying a white flag approached the Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 907756 on the map of Saybah in the southern sector. They then opened fire on the Iraqi units.

4. At 0100 hours on 11 June 1991, a force from inside Iranian territory engaged Iraqi units in the Ujayradah area at geographical coordinates 4864 on the map of Baydah. The force was estimated at the strength of an infantry company reinforced with mortars. On the same day, individuals from the Iranian side fired 10 or 12 separate shots from the direction of the Iranian post at Kharnubiyah towards the Kharnubiyah control post at geographical coordinates 914749 in the southern sector. At 0850 hours, 10 individuals from the Iranian side were observed strengthening a position near Qal'at Safid at geographical coordinates 588236 in the area of separation in the central sector. At 1900 hours, two vehicles, a Mercedes tanker-truck and a Land Cruiser pick-up truck, were observed heading from geographical coordinates

5185517 on the map of Sheikh Faris, in the southern sector inside Iraqi territory, towards the Iranian rear. At 2230 hours, an Iranian force estimated at three to four persons opened fire with light weapons in the direction of the forward Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 7230 on the map of Harithah in the southern sector.

5. At 0100 hours on 12 June 1991, a force coming from inside Iranian territory intruded into the Ujayradah area at geographical coordinates 4864 on the map of Baydah, in the southern sector, using mortars, rocket-launchers and medium and light weapons. At 0800 hours, seven individuals from the Iranian side were observed building a position at geographical coordinates 518506 inside the southern sector area of separation (map of Sheikh Faris). At 1005 hours, eight individuals from the Iranian side were observed strengthening a firing position opposite the Yathrib control post at geographical coordinates 5523 inside the central sector area of separation (map of Qasr-e-Shirin). At 1100 hours, three khaki-coloured Mercedes LB vehicles, two of them carrying barbed wire and the third carrying obstacles, were observed coming from the Iranian rear and halting at geographical coordinates 298827 opposite the Sharhani control post inside Iraqi territory. At the same time, 10 individuals from the Iranian side were observed unloading the vehicles. The vehicles then returned to the Iranian rear.

6. At 1030 hours on 13 June 1991, the Iranian side proceeded to build a firing position opposite the Yathrib control post inside the area of separation in the central sector. At 0900 hours on the same day, three Iranian Land Cruiser vehicles were observed coming from the Iranian rear and halting at geographical coordinates 298827 on the map of Huwayrazah in the southern sector. Seven military personnel alighted from them and proceeded to erect barbed wire and obstacles behind the embankment opposite the Sharhani control post. At the same time, a Mercedes LB vehicle was observed coming from the Iranian rear from which obstacles were unloaded at the same coordinates inside the area of separation. At 0825 hours, four Iranian Land Cruiser vehicles were observed coming from the Iranian rear. Thirty persons alighted from them and proceeded to unload five large crates at geographical coordinates 574427 inside the southern sector area of separation (map of Al-Tib).

These repeated Iranian violations of the cease-fire between the two countries undoubtedly confirm the persistence of the Iranian Government in its deliberate endeavour to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of Iraq. The Government of my country holds the Iranian Government fully responsible for all the damage caused by such violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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17 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In response to your letter of 23 January to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, I have the honour to transmit to you the following report on the contributions made by Canada to alleviate the special economic problems of the 19 States which have approached the Security Council under the provisions of Article 50 of the United Nations Charter.

The Gulf crisis dealt a significant economic shock to a number of countries through lost trade, lost foreign remittances, the cost of repatriating and reintegrating displaced workers and the sharp increase in the price of oil. Some countries experienced particular economic difficulties from the disruption of their trading relationships due to the implementation of sanctions against Iraq. Canada has been concerned about the economic difficulties encountered and has taken a number of measures to help to assist the countries affected, and has participated in the Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group.

Last September, Prime Minister Mulroney announced a $77.5 million package of economic and humanitarian assistance for those affected by the Gulf crisis. The package was allocated as follows: Egypt $26 million, Jordan $26.65 million, Turkey $5 million. Some $19.85 million was allocated for humanitarian assistance which was provided to international humanitarian organizations assisting in the care and transport of displaced people, as well as the direct victims of the conflict. Some of this allocation was also used to support the reintegration of these workers once repatriated, through both our bilateral programmes and multilateral channels.

In addition, Canada provided $13 million in ODA debt forgiveness for Egypt and a package of aid and trade measures for Turkey valued at $19 million. We also provided 10,000 gas masks for distribution by UNRWA to Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Canada recognized that the impact of the crisis was widespread, particularly in poorer countries which were less able to absorb the economic shock. The particular needs of countries will be addressed through the

adaptation of our bilateral programmes as appropriate. Because the multilateral financial institutions have existing programmes capable of responding to the needs for additional financing, Canada advocated measures which increased the ability of developing countries to gain access to these programmes. In particular, we supported the extension of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF for a fourth year and increased access to the Compensation and Contingency Financing Facility of the IMF. Canada has also supported the World Bank and the regional development banks in their valuable role in making needed financing available.

I trust this information is useful to you in reporting to the Council on actions taken to alleviate the special economic problems of countries which have requested assistance under the provisions of Article 50.

I kindly request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER, O.C., Q.C.
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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17 June 1991

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29, 55 and 60 (1) of the
preliminary list*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 17 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a major policy statement made by His Excellency Mr. Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 6 June 1991 at the National Defence College, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 29, 55 and 60 (1) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement made on 6 June 1991 at the National Defence College, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, by the Prime Minister of Pakistan

In discussing national security, it is important to recognize that internal strength is of primary significance. My Government, therefore, attaches the highest priority to a strong defence in order to deter any threat to our national security. The strength of our own armed forces provides us the strongest guarantee for the maintenance of a peaceful environment for the country. My Government would, therefore, continue to do all that is possible to ensure that our armed forces are well equipped and prepared to safeguard Pakistan's security and territorial integrity.

History teaches us that the vital importance of the armed forces notwithstanding, successful defence of any country is dependent on the overall strength of that country. Factors such as the moral and spiritual foundations of the society, political stability, social cohesion and harmony, economic strength and technological advancement provide the underpinning and constitute the backbone of its defence capability. Our survival and progress as a nation will, therefore, depend, in the ultimate analysis, upon our success in acquiring internal strength. Only then would we be able to ward off external threats to our security.

Our foremost objective is to establish a progressive, dynamic and just socio-economic order in the country. Only by doing so would we be able to accelerate economic development, hasten the pace of technological advancement and raise the standard of living of the people. Only thus would the nation acquire strength and enter the twenty-first century with confidence and dignity.

This is not an easy task. We face numerous problems and difficulties, both internally and externally. But I am confident that by maintaining unity, faith and discipline in our ranks, and by fully harnessing our resources, we can realize our goals.

We have already taken a number of steps with this aim in view. We are encouraging the private sector to engage in productive activity. We have liberalized the economy and done away with rules and regulations, which had stifled private initiative in the past. We have introduced reforms for the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions and for creating a liberal environment for foreign private investment in the country. We are also disinvesting State corporations, which were a heavy burden on the national exchequer.

We have resolved the vexed issues of apportionment of river waters and the distribution of financial resources between the federal and provincial governments. We have steered through the Parliament a progressive, democratic and welfare-oriented Shariah bill.

/...

We are taking strong measures to curb crime and lawlessness, eradicate the Kalashnikov culture and put an end to drug trafficking, which are eating into the vitals of our society. These steps would strengthen social harmony and stability. They would also promote economic activity by encouraging domestic and foreign investment in the country.

These reforms and measures will impart vitality and dynamism to the economy and polity, enabling us to achieve self-sustained growth and self-reliance. Self-reliance certainly does not mean isolation. No nation can afford to isolate itself from the rest of the international community in the increasingly interdependent world of today. A policy of self-reliance means primarily to depend on our own resources for improving the lot of our people. But it does not exclude mutually beneficial economic cooperation with friendly countries without compromising our national sovereignty or self-respect.

The pursuit of rapid economic development and social progress presupposes an environment of peace and security. Thus, my Government is guided by the twin objectives of progress at home and peace abroad. Pakistan will, therefore, continue to follow the policy of developing friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes.

We are gratified to note that the United Nations has assumed a more effective role in the settlement of regional disputes and conflicts. It would be our endeavour to strengthen this trend, which, we believe, is in the best interest of international peace and progress. We also hope that the five permanent members of the Security Council would play their due role in ensuring respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

We have taken an initiative for expediting the political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. We have entered into consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the countries concerned. We have welcomed the five-point initiative for the settlement of the Afghanistan issue announced by the Secretary-General last month. The key to such a settlement remains in the transfer of power from the Najibullah regime to a broad-based government in Kabul established in accordance with the wishes of the people of Afghanistan. Only such a broad-based government can restore peace in the country and enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland. The settlement of the Afghanistan issue would remove a major obstacle in the improvement of our relations with the Soviet Union, in which we are deeply interested.

The Islamic world, with which Pakistan has special links, has suffered grievously because of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, which led to the Gulf War. We took a principled position on the issue in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. We were gravely concerned because Iraq's action violated recognized norms of inter-State conduct. It also posed

a serious threat to the security of Saudi Arabia, a fraternal country, which has always stood by Pakistan's side.

We made efforts to find a peaceful and honourable solution of the problem. For this purpose, I undertook visits to 12 Islamic countries and sent special envoys to 13 others. Unfortunately, my efforts and those of the international community did not succeed. The armed conflict has caused massive material destruction and heavy loss of human life, particularly in Kuwait and Iraq.

Following the liberation of Kuwait and restoration of peace in the area, I visited Kuwait and assured the Amir and his Government that Pakistan was ready to continue the tradition of cooperation with Kuwait and other regional States and would support their efforts to strengthen peace and stability in the region. It will be our endeavour to develop further bilateral ties with these countries in political, economic, technical and other fields. Pakistan stands for moderation, stability and cooperation among the Islamic countries of the Gulf region.

Pakistan will continue to strengthen its close and brotherly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey. We take deep satisfaction in the recent decisions of the three countries to revitalize the Economic Cooperation Organization and to hold a summit conference of these three fraternal States before the end of 1991 to advance this cooperation.

Friendship with China has been a cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy and a source of strength to regional peace and stability. We will continue our efforts to develop close and friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with China.

Pakistan values its friendship with Japan, which has emerged as an economic super-Power. It is Pakistan's largest trading partner. The two countries also maintain close cooperation in various fields. My Government will pay special attention to the strengthening of friendly ties with Japan.

We are impressed by the fast economic growth achieved by several countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Their experience offers us important lessons. It would be our effort to promote friendly ties and mutually beneficial cooperation with these countries. We shall also intensify our efforts to promote closer cooperation with African nations in political, economic, commercial and technical fields.

Europe is undergoing a process of rapid transformation and integration. Pakistan attaches importance to its relations with the region and wishes to develop them further. It is our hope that the European single market, which will come into existence in 1992, will provide easier access to imports from the developing countries.

The developing countries currently face serious problems of low level of developmental assistance, the heavy burden of debt servicing, negative

resource flows, an unfavourable international trade regime, adverse terms of trade and an unjust international financial and monetary system. We will continue our efforts to promote North-South dialogue with a view to overcoming these problems.

Pakistan, as a developing country, has close identity of views with other third world countries on important international political and economic issues. We wish to develop further third world solidarity through the promotion of South-South cooperation.

India's military build-up, development of medium-range missiles and the military potential of its unsafeguarded nuclear programme pose a serious threat to Pakistan's security. The threat is accentuated by India's refusal to resolve the Kashmir dispute peacefully and its attempt to suppress the indigenous uprising in occupied Kashmir through massive and brutal use of force. India has concentrated over 400,000 military and paramilitary forces in occupied Kashmir for this purpose. The heavy deployment of its forces along the Pakistan-India border also serves to heighten tension. This cannot, however, prevent us from offering moral and political support to the struggle of the Kashmiri people for the exercise of their right to self-determination, as recognized by the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

In the face of this serious situation, Pakistan cannot be oblivious to the requirements of its security. Nevertheless, we will continue our efforts for establishing good neighbourly relations with India. A beginning was made at Male during the summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation last November. My recent visit to New Delhi to attend the funeral of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi enabled me to establish personal contacts with leaders of India's main political parties. I was encouraged by the positive response to our desire to improve bilateral relations. We hope that once the new Government has assumed power in New Delhi after the elections, it will be possible for us to move forward towards the establishment of tension-free relations and the settlement of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. This would be in the spirit of Male and that of the Simla Agreement, and would enable the two countries to devote their scarce resources to the improvement in the quality of life of their peoples.

The issue of nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia is another complicating factor in Pakistan-India relations. It is, therefore, necessary to place the issue in its proper perspective.

We suffer from a serious energy shortage, which not only hampers economic and industrial growth, but causes hardship to our people. In view of our ever-growing energy requirements, we have no option but to rely on the generation of nuclear power for meeting the needs of our expanding economy.

Unfortunately, our efforts to develop nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes have been subjected to unfair criticism and discriminatory pressures. We have repeatedly asserted that our nuclear programme is devoted

to peaceful purposes. In pursuance of our regional approach to nuclear non-proliferation, we have expressed our willingness to accept any equitable and non-discriminatory regime for keeping South Asia free of nuclear weapons.

We have made the following proposals to prevent nuclear proliferation in South Asia:

(a) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, a proposal that has been endorsed repeatedly by the General Assembly since 1974;

(b) In view of India's opposition to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, we proposed in 1978 that, as a first step, Pakistan and India should issue a joint declaration renouncing the acquisition or manufacture of nuclear weapons;

(c) In 1979, Pakistan proposed an agreement with India on a system of bilateral inspection of all nuclear facilities on a reciprocal basis;

(d) We also proposed in 1979 simultaneous acceptance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards by Pakistan and India on all nuclear facilities;

(e) Pakistan expressed its readiness in 1979 to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons simultaneously with India;

(f) Later in 1987, Pakistan proposed the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(g) In 1987, Pakistan also proposed the convening of a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of regional and other interested States.

The above proposals have been reiterated by us from time to time. Pakistan's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, both at global and regional levels, is thus clear and unwavering. It is not fair, therefore, to cast doubts on Pakistan's intentions and to subject Pakistan to discriminatory treatment. No self-respecting nation can accept that.

We are gratified to note that the regional approach to disarmament is steadily gaining ground in international circles. Our resolution calling for initiatives for confidence-building measures, nuclear non-proliferation and conventional disarmament at regional and subregional levels was adopted by the General Assembly in 1990 by an overwhelming majority of 142 votes in favour, none against and 10 abstentions.

Nuclear-weapon-free zones have already been established in Latin America and the South Pacific region with the endorsement of the five nuclear-weapon States. Similar proposals have been advanced concerning other regions. Last year, Argentina and Brazil signed an agreement to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. They also agreed to submit their nuclear

programmes to bilateral inspection and, later, to IAEA safeguards to ensure the peaceful character of their nuclear programmes.

More recently, President Bush has announced a major initiative for arms control on a regional basis in the Middle East. Among other things, the initiative calls for steps by all the regional States to prevent nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. France has also in its recently announced disarmament proposal called for regional regimes for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

We firmly believe that nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia is a sine qua non for regional peace and progress. We are willing to enter into a bilateral arrangement with India or a regional regime for ensuring that South Asia remains free of all weapons of mass destruction. We are prepared to adopt measures aimed at a mutual and balanced reduction of forces consistent with the principle of equal and undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments. However, we cannot and will not take unilateral steps that endanger our national security.

Pakistan and the United States of America have a history of friendship going back to the 1950s. This friendship is solidly based on our shared beliefs in principles and human values, our common commitment to democratic institutions, the respect we attach to individual liberty and sustained cooperation stretching over several decades. There is a close convergence of views on such issues as Afghanistan and regional peace and stability. Therefore, despite the occasional ups and downs, the friendship between Pakistan and the United States has continued with the passage of time and manifested itself in the expansion of mutual cooperation in diverse fields.

Against this background, the current difficulties in Pakistan-United States relations are particularly regrettable. This relationship, which has served the interests of the two countries so well in the past and has so much potential for the future, should not be allowed to be impaired.

It is an irony that the current difficulties in Pakistan-United States relations stem from differences of approach to the objective of nuclear non-proliferation, to which both are deeply committed. The United States has focused almost exclusively on Pakistan's nuclear programme. The fact is that India exploded a nuclear device in 1974. It has a number of nuclear enrichment and reprocessing facilities outside the framework of IAEA safeguards. It is also reported to have unsafeguarded plutonium sufficient for producing over 100 Hiroshima-size nuclear bombs. We cannot, therefore, ignore India's fast-growing nuclear programme and jeopardize our national security.

Pakistan is ready to enter into multilateral consultations for promoting the cause of nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia. There are indications that the United States, the Soviet Union and China might be inclined to support a regional approach. I hope that they would be willing to move

together with Pakistan and India to achieve the objective of keeping our region free of nuclear weapons.

I would like to propose specifically that the United States, the Soviet Union and China consult and meet with India and Pakistan to discuss and resolve the issue of nuclear proliferation in South Asia. The aim of the meeting should be to arrive at an agreement for keeping this region free of nuclear weapons on the basis of proposals already made or new ideas that may emerge. The nuclear non-proliferation regime to be negotiated during the proposed multilateral consultations should be equitable and non-discriminatory.

We hope that the proposal would receive an early response from the countries concerned so that arrangements can be finalized and the conference held as quickly as possible.

A regional non-proliferation regime, containing guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States and agreed to by all the regional countries, is a practical method of resolving the problem in all its dimensions. Such a regime would help usher in a climate of mutual trust and strengthen peace and security in South Asia, enabling the States of the region to concentrate their energies and efforts on accelerating economic development and promoting the well-being of their peoples.

I have decided to send to the United States a high-level delegation led by Mr. Wasim Sajjad, Chairman of the Senate, and including Mr. Akram Zaki, Secretary-General, Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials to exchange views on the whole range of Pakistan-United States relations. We must acquire a better understanding of each other's point of view on various issues such as Afghanistan, regional peace and security, human rights, narcotics control, disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and cooperation in various fields.

Given sincerity of purpose and mutual goodwill, I am confident that we will ultimately succeed in resolving our current difficulties on the basis of mutual understanding and accommodation. Our search for a way out of the current impasse will be facilitated if each side tries to understand the compulsions of the other and focuses on ultimate objectives rather than the means for achieving them.

Let me conclude by reiterating our desire to develop friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of equality with all countries, big and small, to serve the interest of international peace and development. We will strive in particular to create a tension-free and peaceful environment in South Asia to usher in an era of progress and prosperity in the region.